

WEATHER

Fair
Mild
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker



Vol. XXII, No. 93

New York, Wednesday, April, 18, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

SAVAGE BATTLES RAGE ALONG ELBE

Patton 4 Mi. From Czech Border

PARIS, April 17 (UP).—A great battle raged along the Elbe River today as the American Ninth Army, encountering fanatical Nazi resistance on the approaches to Berlin, expanded its power-packed Barby bridgehead to 42 square miles and fought savage street battles for Magdeburg's bridges. Apparently heeding Adolf Hitler's plea to fight to the last, the Germans were holding grimly to the besieged fortress cities of Halle, Leipzig and Chemnitz, barring the American drive to a junction with the Red Army.



Off the China Coast: U. S. Fifth Air Force bombers raiding a Japanese convoy off Amoy get a Japanese escort vessel. The ship was torn apart by a bomb. Debris shoots skyward amid blooms of black and white smoke. [Other photo on back page.]

The only sizable gains scored by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's western armies were on the northern and southern flanks of the Western Front stretching from the North Sea to Czechoslovakia.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army in the south captured the big Saxon communications center of Plauen and plunged on within four miles of the Czechoslovak border and 69 miles of the Germans' last big war arsenals at Pilsen.

30 MILES TO HAMBURG

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army, scoring a 22-mile advance, cut the last rail lines leading east and south out of besieged Bremen, swept within 30 miles of Hamburg, second city of the Reich, and drove three powerful spearheads within 15 miles of the lower Elbe.

The Canadian First Army drove a desperate wedge into the central Netherlands as the Germans unloosed the Issel Meer (Zuider Zee) floodgates to stem the drive on Amsterdam and Utrecht.

In the center of the front, Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's tanks and infantry battled through Magdeburg from three directions and the city was ablaze from a four-hour air and artillery bombardment. The Nazi garrison of 2,000 to 4,000 troops was fighting desperately in the heart of the city of 34,000 to prevent the Americans from capturing the four Elbe bridges there, some reported still intact.

HALF OF REICH

Headquarters disclosed that the converging western and eastern Allies had driven the Germans from more than half of pre-war German soil, with Eisenhower's forces taking 63,000 square miles and the Soviets 38,000, leaving the Nazis about 84,000.

As the great drive across the Reich was slowed by stretched supply lines and stiffening resistance, headquarters denied reports that Eisenhower was holding his armies in check because of a lack of agreement with the Soviet Union over what areas the respective Allies were to occupy.

The toll of Nazi prisoners was mounting hourly and headquarters announced that more than 750,000 had been taken this month. In the Ruhr, which has yielded 265,084 in 17 days, the Americans crashed into the streets of Duesseldorf in a final assault to eliminate the last vestige of enemy resistance in the pocket now shrunk to 120 square miles. The First Army alone took 88,144 prisoners from the Ruhr Monday.

Truman Emphatically Endorses Full Bretton Woods Program

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Austrian Oil Center Taken by Soviets

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Davis Bill Asks City Bias Body

Would Set Up Mayor's Committee
To Supplement State, Federal Action

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Oil Center in Austria Taken By Red Army

LONDON, April 17 (UP).—Marshal Stalin announced in an Order of the Day that Soviet troops had captured Zisterdorf, a center of the Austrian oil region, 27 miles north-east of Vienna.

The nightly Soviet communique said that Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia had captured Hustopece, 16 miles south of the arsenal city of Brno and further gains also were reported west of Vienna on the road to Linz and Berchtesgaden.

Moscow dispatches said Soviet forces southwest of Vienna had advanced to within 25 miles of Graz, capital of Styria.

German reports said that Soviet armies, converging on Berlin from northeast, east and southeast, have driven three spearheads within roughly 20 miles of the city, while Soviet forces farther south have stormed nine miles beyond the River Neisse to within 65 miles of American troops nearing Dresden.

Ten Soviet armies were reported rocking back the German lines along a 180-mile front focused on Berlin. At least seven breaches had been created, German broadcasts said.

Four days after the enemy began talking about the drive, the Soviet command still had not confirmed it.



Viennese citizens clear one of the city's streets after Soviet forces drove the Germans from the Austrian capital. The Red Army has moved beyond the city and are continuing their advance up the winding Danube.

Argentine Government Bans Rally for Tribute to FDR

By RODOLFO GHIOLDI
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MONTEVIDEO, April 17.—Argentine authorities have banned a pro-United Nations meeting in Buenos Aires and prohibited a public meeting of tribute to President Roosevelt in Cordoba. The Buenos Aires meeting was sponsored by political and intellectual leaders.

War Minister Juan Peron's latest declaration fulminates against the Supreme Court for its decisions against the GOU's decrees.

Peron, in a communique, also asserted that thanks to the state of war now pertaining, "any veiled or open obstruction whatever to govern-

mental action shall be prosecuted as obstruction of the war effort," and shall be "punished with absolute rigor."

In Peron's phrase, opposition to the GOU is a crime against the security of the state and "sabotage and treason against the homeland."

The Montevideo newspaper El Pais, edited by Rodriguez Larreta who was part of the Uruguayan delegation to the Chapultepec conference in Mexico, comments:

"This is something which nobody in Mexico thought about, nor did we imagine that this was included in the declarations signed by delegates of this government."

Hoover Resumes Anti-Crime Drive

By ADAM LAPIN

Herbert Hoover last night resumed the campaign against Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan for an effective international security organization to function as the guardian of a lasting peace.

The first paragraph of Hoover's speech, made in Philadelphia before the Foreign Policy Association, was a formal expression of regret that Roosevelt could not guide the San Francisco conference, and a pledge of support to Truman.

The rest of the half-hour speech, broadcast over a national hookup, was an attack on the main outlines of the Dumbarton Oaks plan to be considered at San Francisco—and more specifically on Soviet-American friendship as the major bulwark of world peace.

While conceding that military victory is assured, Hoover argued that the "Battle of Freedom" has been lost, apparently because of the democratic regimes taking shape in Eastern Europe.

ANTI-SOVIET "UNITY"

"As a result of this war the area of human freedom will shrink by whole nations," Hoover said. "It is shrinking in many nations. Are we going to dodge these issues at San Francisco?"

Hoover projected, a bit gingerly, the idea of an alliance of the West against the Soviet Union.

He said that "survival of Western civilization in the United States and in the world depends

upon unity in certain principles common to Britain, France and the other democracies." Conspicuously excluded from this unity was the Soviet Union.

In an ingenious trouble-making proposal again obviously aimed at the Soviet Union, Hoover urged that the San Francisco conference broaden the definition of aggression "to include direct or indirect subsidized governmental propaganda in other nations."

Turning his fire on the recent pacts between the Soviet Union and its neighbors' proposals, Hoover proposed that the security council should have control of "military alliances."

He also urged approval of Senator Vandenberg's proposal that the United Nations Assembly, as well as the Council, have power to initiate action against aggressors.

Reiterating amendments he had suggested previously in a syndicated series of articles, he proposed that the Security Council have power of review over political decisions, meaning those affecting the Soviet Union's relations with neighbors, and the inclusion of "certain moral and spiritual standards of conduct."

Hoover attacked the Yalta decision for unanimity by the great powers before action can be taken against aggression—on the ground that it is from the ranks of the big United Nations that the next threat of aggression will come.

WANTS DELAY

As against Roosevelt's frequently reiterated desire for speedy formation of a security organization, Hoover proposed delay for months and possibly years.

"We do not have to hurry," he said. "If we take six years to make war it might be a good idea to take a few more months to build a sound organization to keep the peace. It was seven years from Yorktown to the Constitution."

The press of the Soviet Union has attacked Hoover's proposals as endangering the hope of a lasting peace.

In this country, only the Daily Worker has subjected Hoover's attacks on the Dumbarton Oaks plan to critical discussion.

Indicating the widespread lack of understanding of the real meaning of Hoover's policies is the remarkable fact that the ex-President spoke last night under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association which supports international cooperation.

Hoover spoke as the nation dedicated itself to a fight for Roosevelt's policies. It is also necessary to fight the men who would destroy the Roosevelt program.

Of these men none is more important or more dangerous than Herbert Hoover.

Churchill Looks to Parley Of Big 3 Foreign Secretaries

Ed Flynn Mum On Mayoralty

It will be at least a month before the Democratic county leaders in New York City get around to making decisions about mayoralty candidates, Edward J. Flynn, Bronx County leader who just returned from Europe, said yesterday at a press conference.

Flynn accompanied the late President Roosevelt to the Yalta conference, then went to Moscow, to Rome and to England. He flew back to the United States on learning of the President's death last Thursday and attended the funeral Saturday and Sunday.

He gave the newspapermen a physical description of his trip but refused to discuss political aspects on the grounds that he had not yet reported to President Truman. He saw Stalin, Churchill and De Gaulle, and had three audiences with the Pope.

He refused to commit himself on possible mayoralty candidates beyond saying, in response to questions, that he considered Brooklyn District Attorney William F. O'Dwyer and Bronx Congressman Walter Lynch good men. He laughed off a suggestion that the Democrats might endorse Mayor LaGuardia.

He expects to meet Frank Kelly, Brooklyn Democrats leader, some time within the next few days, but didn't say what they would talk about.

British Take Town

CALCUTTA, April 17 (UP).—British 14th Army troops have pushed deep into the offfield region of central Burma with the capture of the road town of Gweyo, it was announced today.

LONDON, April 17 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill tacitly admitted Big Three disagreement on the Polish issue today and canceled his scheduled Commons address on this and other war questions until the three foreign secretaries can discuss the matter.

He told Commons that since the Big Three secretaries would meet soon for a conference, which had been "greatly needed" ever since Yalta, he preferred not to open up the subject for debate Thursday in Commons as had been planned.

Mr. Churchill said that "serious changes in the world position" had occurred since the speech and debate had been scheduled for Thursday.

"Now the foreign secretaries of Russia, Britain and the United States will have the opportunity of a meeting which has been greatly needed since Yalta," he said, "and I should not like to plunge into discussions which may in any way impair the prospects of definite improvement in regard to various subjects which were discussed at Yalta and have not yet

reached their full fruition."

He said that proposed debate "might lie awkwardly with the general movement of events."

Labor Editor Among Yanks Freed in Reich

By HERBERT A. KLEIN Wireless to Federated Press

WITH THE 7th ARMY AT BAD ORB, Germany, April 17.—The story of how thousands of American prisoners of war, living amid indescribable conditions of filth and starvation, were saved from plunging into

complete mental spathy by the efforts of one of the prisoners—Pfc. John H. Dunn Jr., news editor of Federated Press on leave—was revealed with the liberation of Stalag 9-B, Nazi prison camp near here.

War correspondents who arrived at the camp the day of its liberation by onrushing American forces were told by his fellow prisoners that Dunn, older than most of them, was chiefly responsible for keeping up their morale and helping them through the horrible four months of their imprisonment.

Dunn, who has been in the infantry for two years, was one of several thousand American soldiers captured by the Nazis in the Ardennes offensive in December on the Belgian and Luxembourg fronts.

The Bad Orb prison camp, a 400 foot square barbed wire enclosure, housed 6,500 Allied soldiers, including 3,200 Americans. They were billeted in 18 flimsy, rotting wooden buildings, one of which was occupied by 180 men. The daily diet was less than 260 calories—below the starvation level. It consisted of watery soup, ersatz bread, indigest-

ible cheese and a vile coffee substitute all served in microscopic portions.

Brought to the camp after a grueling 2-week journey in a box car jammed with Yank prisoners, Dunn looked over his surroundings and announced: "I'm not going to just rot here."

WEEKLY FORUM

First he started a weekly forum in which he delivered from memory 31 lectures on American history, attended by 50 to 100 POWs. In order to heat the place endurably, POWs from each barrack contributed two sticks of firewood from their scanty stores.

Dunn then branched out and established a forum program attended by as many as a thousand of the prisoners. Deep in Naziland, the half-starved men discussed such issues as the postwar world and the GI bill of rights.

Dunn also set up an English reading corner in which the only 18 English books in the entire camp were carefully guarded and rationed out so that all the Yanks could get a chance at them.

Express Agency Stoppage Today

A one-day stoppage affecting some 5,000 New York workers of the Railway Express Agency will go into effect today, A. J. Mazanec, general district chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, AFL, said yesterday following a futile conference with the company over grievances.

Mazanec said it wasn't a strike, but added that "it was understood that most of our men will take the day off" to attend a 4 p.m. mass meeting called by the union at Manhattan Center.

Davis Bill Asks City Bias Body

By HARRY RAYMOND

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, advanced the fight to stamp out group prejudice and discrimination, through introduction in the City Council yesterday of a bill to set up a Committee on Interracial and Group Unity in the office of the Mayor.

The committee, according to the Davis bill, would include seven rotating members appointed by the Mayor for three-year terms. Committee members would be part of the administrative apparatus of the city. They could serve without compensation, the Mayor appointing the chairman.

Function of the committee, which the bill proposes to set up through an amendment to Chapter I of the Administrative Code, would be to "encourage, foster and promote tolerance and understanding between all racial, religious and national groups" in the city; "discharge and prevent, as far as possible discriminatory practices against members of any group," and "cooperate with state and federal agencies having like and kindred functions."

The Davis Bill, which was sent to the Council's committee on civil affairs, was seen by many legislative observers as a "trail-blazer" for municipal action against Jim-crow and other anti-democratic discrimination.

Davis said his bill did not imply criticism of the Mayor LaGuardia's present Committee on Unity, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. The committee, he said, has done good work. But, he added, anti-discrimination activity should be made a mandatory part of the administration's responsibilities under law.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The Davis Bill specifically outlines the proposed new committee's activities as follows:

1. To develop programs for educational institutions, showing contributions by minority groups to the culture of nations.
2. To enlist cooperation by religious, community and labor organizations in educational steps toward elimination of prejudice.
3. To set up local community groups to carry out a specific program.
4. To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination (a) in the exercise of civil rights other than in the field of employment, (b) in renting and purchase of real property and (c) in treatment by any city official or agency of a private individual.
5. To recommend legislation to carry out the purpose of the committee.
6. To report annually to the Mayor.

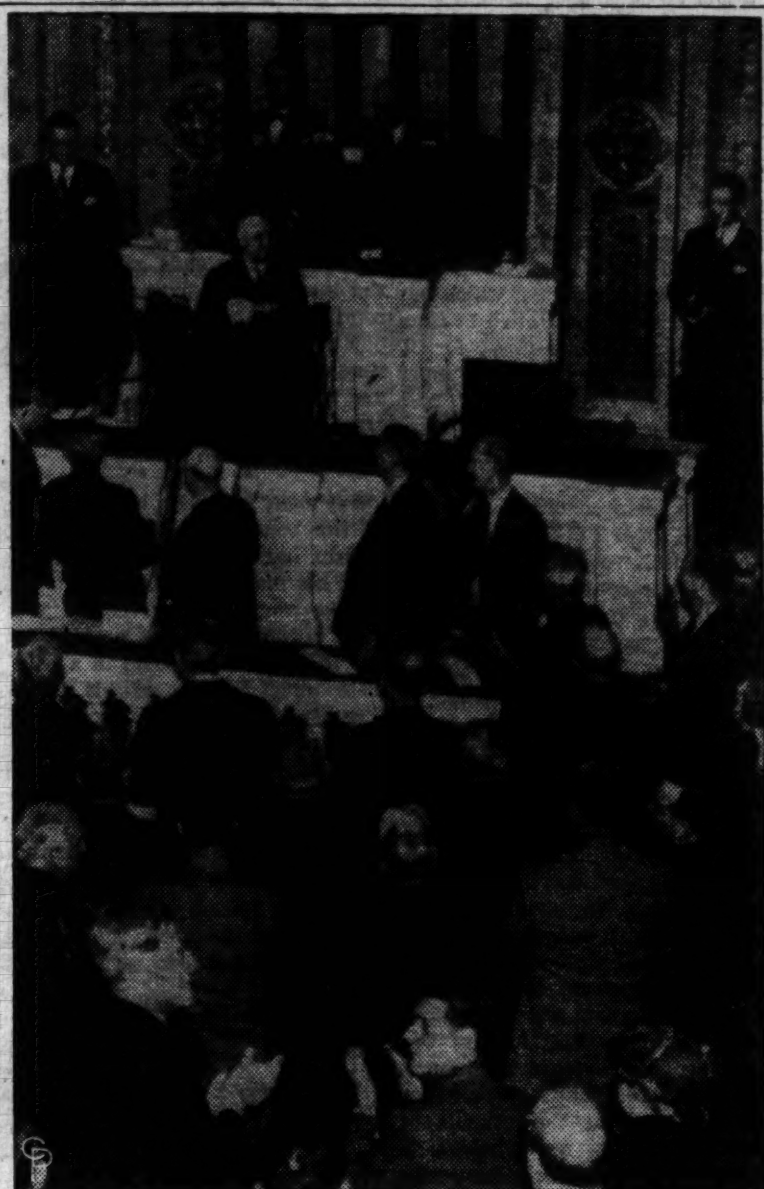
The Davis bill would empower the Committee on Interracial and Group Unity to initiate its own investigations and hold hearings. The Committee would then use its "best efforts to bring about compliance with its recommendations."

Under terms of the bill, services of all city departments and agencies would be made available at the committee's request and information in the hands of these agencies would be made available at request.

The proposed committee would function under city law with a paid secretary and staff, money for which would come from the general fund instead of from a specific appropriation.

Earlier in yesterday's Council session, Councilman Davis introduced a resolution expressing the Council's approval of Congressman A. Clayton Powell's resolution in Congress calling for elimination of segregation of persons in the armed services because of race or color six months after the end of the war.

Truman Emphatically Backs Full Bretton Woods Program



Representatives and Senators in joint session applaud Harry S. Truman's first speech as President of the United States. Seated at the upper left on the dais are Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, president of the Senate.

City Council Pledges Full Support to Truman

The New York City Council during its regular meeting yesterday pledged its full support to President Harry S. Truman in his efforts for victory and peace. The Council also proclaimed April 25 United Nations Day and called on the people to publicly support the purposes of the San Francisco international conference.

The Truman resolution, introduced by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, and the United Nations resolution, introduced by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, were, on request of the introducers, made resolutions of the entire Council, and were adopted unanimously.

"With terrible suddenness, fate has imposed on President Harry S. Truman tremendous burdens and awesome responsibilities," said the resolution supporting the new President. "The City Council through the entire administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt has given complete support in the prosecution of the war and in all his progressive legislation."

The resolution pledged support of the new President's declared policies "to its full extent and capacity."

The United Nations resolution, which had originally asked the Mayor to proclaim April 25 United Nations Day, was amended at the request of Sharkey to make it a specific Council proclamation. The amendment, along with another minor change in wording, was accepted by Cacchione.

The resolution called on the people to observe United Nations Day in "wide-spread meetings with fitting exercises."

Council President Newbold Morris introduced five bills for continuation of the sales, compensating

Truman Fills U. S. Loan Post

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—President Truman today drew from his Missouri friends for his first major appointment, by naming John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker with 15 years experience in government work, to fill the vacant post of Federal Loan Administrator.

Snyder, 48, has served for five years as executive vice-president and director of the Defense Plant Corp., which is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the most vital branch of the government's multi-billion dollar lending operations.

He succeeds Fred M. Vinson, who served as Loan Administrator for only a few weeks before being transferred to the post of War Mobilization Director following the resignation of James F. Byrnes.

Snyder and Mr. Truman have been close friends for 25 years. They met in World War I, when both were officers in the field artillery.

The close cooperation predicted between Mr. Truman and Congress will be put to its first test when the Senate votes on confirmation of the nomination. It was referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, April 17.—With a complete absence of hesitation or indecision, speaking in terse, plain language, his voice ringing out clearly and touched with a Missouri twang, President Harry S. Truman set the record straight in his first press conference today.

Bringing up the subject himself and almost at the outset, he made it crystal clear that he supports the Bretton Woods legislation. He said he supported the reciprocal trade program, that he would not lift the ban on horse racing, nor the curfew, which he thought had a good effect on morale.

In effect he answered all the speculation in the press of the sort which has ignored his stated intentions to carry out the program of the late President whom he followed so faithfully in life.

He also answered inferentially the reporters such as Charles T. Lucey, Scripps-Howard staff writer, whose story in today's Washington Daily News, is headed "will Truman choose the left—or the right?" The direction, his staccato remarks seemed to say, will be straight ahead in the course charted by the departed commander-in-chief.

TAKES OVER

The President handled the press with assurance and good humor—and he was the boss. Once he interrupted a question from the front of the circular room into which a record crowd of 348 men and women from press and radio were packed, to ask that a fellow in the rear be given a chance to put the question.

When the first reporters raced in, he greeted them with a broad unaffected smile, his large brown eyes shining warmly through his glasses.

He was unsmiling, however, as he said there had been some question as to where he stood on various things. He took Bretton Woods, and said he was for it, that he would have supported it if he had stayed in the Senate. He added that he hoped that was plain.

But apparently it wasn't plain enough, for he was asked if by that he meant to include the international stabilization fund—which is the measure being fought by the American Bankers Association. He replied that he did, that he meant everything in the program sent to Congress by the President. He added that that was as plain as he could make it.

He was asked if that included the trade agreements act, and he replied it did. That he always had been for it.

WON'T GO TO FRISCO

Asked if he intended to go to the San Francisco conference, he reiterated he would not go. Asked why he made this decision, he said he had a competent delegation and he would back them from his desk and he rapped the desk in front of him.

Then he was asked if he expected Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to stop here on his way to San Francisco, where he will head the Soviet delegation at Mr. Truman's request.

He replied that he did, that he was going to stop by to pay his respects to the President of the United States, which he should. He said it lightly, smilingly, as though it were no more than a quip, and though he continued to smile he appeared a trifle surprised when the reporters' laughter was joined by a burst of applause.

He said abruptly in response to a question that he was not discussing appointments. In answer to a further question, he said that he had no plans to bring former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes back into the government.

ON FEPC

Understandably, he appeared a little irritated at questions on legislation, or his voting record. After one such question, a reporter representing the Negro press of the

country indicated he would like to know Mr. Truman's position on such matters as FEPC and the polltax.

The President advised him to read the voting record of Harry S. Truman. It is in general too little known that Mr. Truman voted consistently for the anti-polltax bill and for the anti-lynch bill and for cloture on both bills. He also voted for FEPC.

Abruptly he refused to comment on the Polish question. Another question got out a few words on the same subject. With complete good humor, but decision, Truman snapped out that that had been asked.

This was enough for a busy man. Grinning, but unmistakably making motions of shooing the press out, he said goodbye.

Truman Backs MVA Flood Control Plan

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, April 17.—While CIO representatives were urging a Senate subcommittee to back Sen. James Murray's (D-Mont) bill to set up a Missouri Valley Authority on TVA lines, President Truman reaffirmed his support of the MVA program at his first White House press conference this morning.

Truman's reply to a question as to how he stood on the MVA issue was quick and to the point. Read his New Orleans speech, he declared.

In this speech, delivered on Oct. 12 during the election campaign, Truman called for "fighting support" for President Roosevelt's river valleys program of which MVA was an integral part.

The MVA plan, controlling floods, generating electric power, conserving forests and soil in the whole Missouri Valley Basin of 500,000 square miles in nine states will change the face of the trans-Mississippi Plains.

As Truman's speech put it, "MVA will bring new wealth, new opportunity and new security to millions of our people."

"Floods will be ended," said Truman, "power for new industries, fertilizers made available for all, and cheap electricity to the home and the farm."

CIO REPRESENTATIVE

These points were likewise stressed before the Senate Commerce Sub-committee today by John Brophy, national CIO representative, and by James A. Davis, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State CIO Council.

The bill is not meeting smooth sailing before the sub committee, however. Chairman John H. Overton, (D-La.), who killed the St. Lawrence Seaway Project in committee last year without a hearing, kept heckling Brophy throughout his testimony.

Sen. W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel (D-Tex.), also interrupted Brophy's testimony with a long "states rights" speech against the bill.

City CIO Employees Win Guaranteed Annual Wage in First Signed Pact

By DOROTHY LOEB

The city of New York has signed the first agreement in its history with the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, Abram Flaxer, general president of the union, announced yesterday.

The agreement, which provides substantial wage increases for several classifications of workers, including auto mechanics, wheelwrights, stokers, oilers and water tenders, also includes the important precedent of a guaranteed annual wage.

The pact was negotiated with and signed by Thomas J. Patterson, city budget director.

Extension of the agreement to cover blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, carriage painters, harness makers, upholsterers, and many others, is now under discussion, Flaxer added.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The agreement is of national significance owing to the influence of New York City in the nation. Other unions here may be expected to follow suit, stabilizing long-standing relations in contract form. More important, other cities that have tended to delay finalization of union relationships on the grounds formerly put forward in New York—that laws banned agreements—now may be expected to fall into line. This is true although there are municipalities that long since adopted the practice of signed agreements with unions.

The State, County agreement provides for a guaranteed annual wage of \$2,250 for auto mechanics with a per diem increase of from \$8.75 a day to \$10 a day and payment of overtime for any work performed in excess of 250 days per year.

In the case of wheelwrights, a wage increase was negotiated from \$9 a day to \$10.40 per day and the same guarantee of 250 days' employment per year was made with an annual wage of \$2,600 provided.

A reclassification to the title of carpenter with an additional \$150 increase was made and on top of all that a cost-of-living adjustment of \$110 was won. This will make the total salary \$2,860 per year, or a wage increase of approximately \$600.

In the case of stokers, oilers and water tenders, an agreement was made for an increase in salaries from \$2,190 a year to \$2,400, with the maintenance of a cost-of-living adjustment of \$240 which makes the total salary \$2,640.

CHANGED POLICY

Flaxer pointed out that in the past the union opposed an annual wage because it usually meant a wage cut in the course of transferring from a per diem to a yearly rate.

This agreement, he said, is in line with national CIO and SCWMA policy because it safeguards workers against wage cuts while assuring continuity of employment at higher wages.

Mayor LaGuardia opened the way for the agreement in the message accompanying the budget, he said, and his policy was put into effect by Budget Director Patterson.

Flaxer said the agreement would contribute greatly to the improvement of morale among city-employed skilled mechanics who previously suffered many disappointments in struggles for wage adjustments.

Mrs. Roosevelt Looks To Unity for FDR Ideals

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed the hope in her first column since the death of the President that "a spirit of unity" will arouse the people and their leaders to achieve the enduring peace for which Roosevelt labored.

Her column, "My Day," which has been appearing as a United Feature Syndicate six days a week for 10 years, appeared yesterday under the new title, "One of Many." Last Friday, Saturday and Monday were the only times Mrs. Roosevelt failed to turn in her copy.

The complete column follows:

WASHINGTON (Monday).—When you have lived for a long time in close contact with the loss and grief which today pervades the world, any personal sorrow seems to be lost in the general sadness of humanity. For a long time all hearts have been heavy for every serviceman sacrificed in the war. There is only one way in which those of us who live can repay the dead who have given their utmost for the cause of liberty and justice. They died in the hope that, through their sacrifice, an enduring peace would be built and a more just world would emerge for humanity. While my husband was in Albany and for some years after coming to Washington, his chief interest was in seeing that the average human being was given a fairer chance for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That was what made him always interested in the problems of minority groups and of any group which was at a disadvantage.

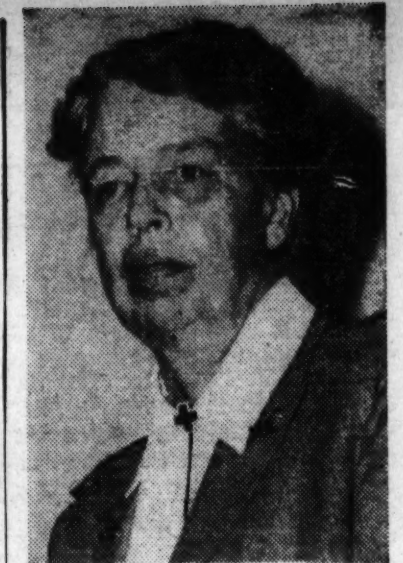
As the war clouds gathered and the inevitable involvements of this country became more evident, his objective was always to deal with the problems of the war, political and military, so that eventually an organization might be built to prevent future wars.

Any man in public life is bound, in the course of years, to create certain enemies. But when he is gone his main objectives stand out clearly, and one may hope that a spirit of unity may arouse the people and their leaders to a complete understanding of his objectives and a determination to achieve those objectives themselves.

Abraham Lincoln was taken from us before he had achieved unity within the nation, and his people failed him. This divided us as a nation for many years.

Woodrow Wilson was also stricken and, in that instance, the peoples of the world failed to carry out his vision.

Perhaps, in His wisdom, the Al-



MRS. ROOSEVELT

mighty is trying to show us that a leader may chart the way, may point out the road to lasting peace, but that many leaders and many peoples must do the building. It cannot be the work of one man, nor can the responsibility be laid upon his shoulders, and so, when the time comes for peoples to assume the burden more fully, he is given rest.

God grant that we may have the wisdom and courage to build a peaceful world with justice and opportunity for all peoples the world over.

And now I want to say one personal word of gratitude to the many people who have sent messages of affection and condolence during these last days. My children and I are deeply grateful. I want to say, too, that the people who waited in the stations and along the railroad to pay their last respects have my deep appreciation. "And now there abideth these three—faith, hope, charity, but the greatest of these is charity."

New York Press Praises Truman Speech

Editorial reactions to President Truman's message in New York City yesterday was unanimous in praising him highly—except for the Daily News which didn't even mention the speech editorially.

Even the newspapers which have opposed the President Roosevelt's United Nations were unsparing in their acclaim, which is partly, at least, a tribute to their ability to sense the mood of the people.

Here is what some of the newspapers said:

TIMES

"Mr. Truman has risen to the occasion of a great moment in history with a straightforward statement which carries deep sincerity. His address deals with all the essentials of a fateful hour. It promises nothing which is beyond achievement. It sounds a call to duty. We believe the country will respond willingly and confidently."

TRIBUNE

International cooperation for victory, peace and prosperity "are the great fundamentals in the roaring crisis of our times. As President Truman reiterated them with a quiet, almost homely directness and simplicity, he is giving the best possible assurance to the nation, to our allies and to the common enemies of our civilization that the United States, under the new administration as under the old, will remain true to its great purpose and great destiny."

PM

An editorial signed by I. F. Stone noted that President Truman "pledged himself to follow the general policies laid down by his great predecessor." Peculiarly enough, Stone, who fought bitterly against President Roosevelt's state department appointments as "sell-outs" to the "right" now deems it a great asset to Truman that he is "more palatable" to the right than Roosevelt was.

JOURNAL-AMERICAN

The J-A editorial eulogized Truman, singling out those phrases in his speech which it could distort to emphasize its America First line. No

mention, of course, of President Truman's emphasis on the San Francisco conference, which is attacked elsewhere in the paper.

POST

Its editorial emphasizes that "Harry Truman is right behind Roosevelt" and notes that this is true of domestic policy as well as of foreign policy. It quotes President Truman's message to the effect that there will be "no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people."

SUN

Emphasizes also that there has been no "change of fundamental purposes or of heart" in the shift from President Roosevelt to President Truman. The Sun finds that all to the good.

Negro TB Death Rose Here in '44

Deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes in this country decreased 71 percent between 1910 and 1940, Godias J. Drolet, vice-president of the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Assn., said last night. Speaking at the Queens Clinical Society annual dinner, he added that in 1944 tuberculosis deaths of New York City Negroes increased seven percent over 1943 figures.

Drolet pointed out that the life expectancy of Negroes increased in the 10-year span between 1930 and 1940 from 47.6 years to 52 years for males and from 49.3 years to 55 years for females. He also reported that a survey based on the examination of 20,000 Negroes by physicians in the Union of South Africa established that the incidence of tuberculosis under tribal conditions was only one-fourth of one percent, and that it was eight times higher among Negroes in suburban and urban areas.

The Hand That Fascist Wounds Can't Stop

By BILL MARDO

"Both wars I got it in the same damn hand," chuckled the tall, skinny guy from Brownsville, as he pointed to a cast-encased right arm. That was First Lieut. Morris Brier's way of saying he'd stopped fascist gunfire in Spain and more recently on the flat-topped rice plains of northern Luzon.

There was a slight scar on the left side of his mouth and some nicked skin behind the left ear—remnants of a Japanese bullet that whistled through his face, and where it stopped nobody knows.

We had to pull the words out of him, nothin' exceptional, he'd insist. And he was right . . . if you're the kind of cool customer who can take in stride an unassuming veteran of two anti-fascist wars.

Morris Brier first entered the fight against fascism back in 1934, when he joined the Young Communist League. Three years later he was in Spain. Wounded at Jarama in February, 1937, he was back in action within five months. He hooked up with Bob Thompson and the other vets who linked forces with the Mac-Paps. Then, in March of '38, Brier caught another bullet—in that right arm.

(Of course he wouldn't tell us what we already knew—that Morris Brier had the kind of strength that doesn't show on his washboard physique; that he fought almost every major campaign in Spain; was wounded more often than he'd ever admit; a plucky soldier who lugged heavy machine-gun equipment on his back for 93 miles during the retreat from the Ebro.)

Back home the next four years, Morris served as treasurer for the New York district of the State,

County and Municipal Workers of America. In August, 1942, he was off to the wars again. Some 18 months later, Second Lieut. Morris Brier of the 25th Infantry Division landed in the South Pacific.

As a rifle platoon leader, Brier went into the first action of his second war when General MacArthur's men stormed onto Luzon. That was Jan. 11—one month later he was clipped through the side of the mouth and neck by the non-stop bullet we mentioned before—and some other steel tore into that right arm.

Two operations in a field hospital at Leyte, then he was evacuated by air to New Guinea . . . Frisco . . . home—and news of his promotion to First Lieutenant.

"These guerillas on Luzon, they were wonderful," he reflected. "As soon as we landed they met us with information about the Japs' positions and strength. Some of those guerillas had worked as laborers for the Japs after being freed prior to our invasion—but they only did that in order to get important diagrams which they brought to us."

Brier dragged on a cigarette a moment, then continued. "Yes, the Filipino guerillas were a great help. They saved countless American lives. The people on Luzon were friendly, too. They had hardly enough for themselves, but always offered us chickens and eggs to show their appreciation."

His outfit is still fighting in the



LT. MORRIS BRIER

mountains of northern Luzon—on the level rice fields that make a soldier an open target. "Yeah, those Japs are tough," the lanky Brownsville vet mused. "They don't surrender."

And you could see that First Lieut. Morris Brier wished he were back with his buddies—popping off the fascists. He's that kind of guy, even though he muttered something about "nothin' exceptional" as he left.

Lend-Lease Renewal Signed by Truman

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—President Truman signed the Lend-Lease Extension Act today. He said the Lend-Lease program "will be carried on until the unconditional surrender or complete defeat of Germany and Japan."

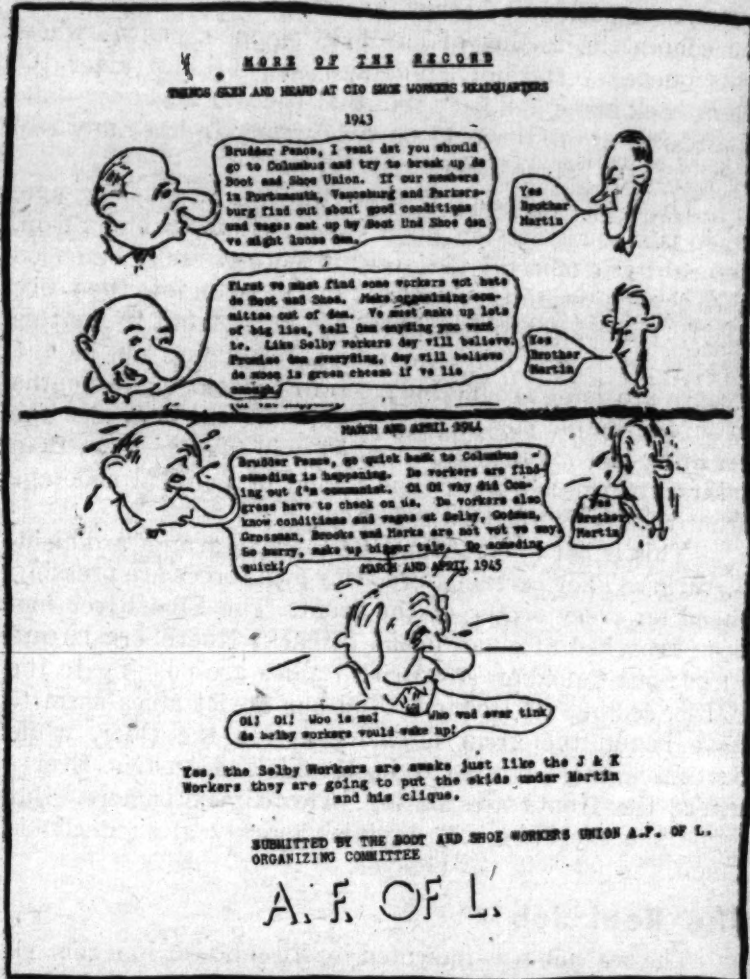
by Dorothy Loeb

Members of Sheet Metal Workers Local 137 bought enough bonds in the Fifth War Loan to finance purchase of five field ambulances which bear the local's name. Recently, the union got the thrill of a lifetime. Corp. Woodrow A. Moritz, who drives one of the ambulances, wrote from France to describe the vehicle's service. "Yes, old 'Russ-Eine,' as I've named it, is doing front line duty," Moritz wrote. "England, Belgium, Holland and France have passed under her wheels and a good many more thousands of miles are in store for her. She's still in fine shape and I'll admit that I'm a bit proud of her." Moritz said he was a fellow member of the AFL and it made him proud that his ambulance was purchased by brother unionists.



Special to the Daily Worker

The Daily Worker was referred to with one story in 1940 reporting a letter sent by 100 leaders to the President asking release of fur union leaders jailed under the Anti-Trust Act, cited as "evidence" of "Communism." Rosenberg was one of the signers. A full page ad by the CIO union in reply to the B. & S., ran a photostatic copy of the very same issue of the Daily Worker showing that among the signers were many AFL leaders and that AFL, like the CIO, was fighting ap-



Another piece of fakery was publication of part of the Dies Com-

The tie-up between Gosser and Reuther has long been evident. They pursue the same policies; Reuther, cleverly, covering up his moves; Gosser, openly, blatantly in defiance.

615 SIXTH AVENUE

How Your Honor of the Court

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7054. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary—Howard C. Boldt

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THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Eisenhower's Advice

GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER has done us all a valuable service by emphasizing that V-E Day will not be proclaimed until all of Germany has been occupied and all important pockets of resistance cleaned up. In so doing, he echoes the feeling of our fighting men, one of whom was quoted yesterday: "I'd hate to get killed after the folks back home had been told that the war was over—and I certainly think it would be very wrong to have any real celebrations before Japan was beaten."

The essential point is this: the war began long ago, with fascist aggression upon China, Ethiopia and Spain, before it was officially declared; it will not really be ended with the major military battles. It will go on into the peace itself. The main problem is for the home front to see this clearly. It is not only the military mopping up, as the French are doing around the port of Bordeaux eight months after the major part of France was freed. It is also the crushing of Nazi resistance, which will take on more than military forms; every possible kind of political sabotage from the Nazis must be expected.

This is not to deny that the German armies are disintegrating. They certainly are. Our own forces are pressing ahead on every sector of the front. The Elbe River has been breached after an initial setback; Nuernberg is captured; our Canadian and British allies are pushing to the Baltic, sealing off Holland. And our Soviet allies seem to have begun the great offensive across the Oder, while continuing to push into Czechoslovakia and Austria. Everywhere the fronts are blazing. The climax is here. But while the sacrifices will diminish quickly after Berlin is taken, the job will not be over.

The Real Job

The real job was indicated by Eisenhower in a remark at Tuesday's press conference, when he said that it doesn't matter who gets to Berlin first. There is no race for Berlin going on, and that is a military way of saying that the great powers are united politically against every Nazi attempt to divide them.

Yet the Nazi have by no means given up their major and only political weapon, as Hitler's speech shows.

They will try to accomplish in defeat what they failed to accomplish in war. They will use the "Bolshevik bogey" for all it is worth. In that way, they hope to escape punishment for their crimes and live to fight another war again, to keep their system alive. And it must be said that while the military battlefield has its geographic limits, the political battlefield is worldwide. The Nazis have friends everywhere—defeatist, anti-Communist, anti-United Nations forces, especially in our own land.

To say that there is no race for Berlin means to thrust aside every invitation of separating ourselves from our Soviet ally. It means to punish the war criminals, high and low—speedily and with full publicity, educating millions on the nature and methods of fascism. It means to maintain complete Allied unity, to strengthen that unity in concrete deeds, to eradicate fascism by the common policies worked out at Crimea. Then only can we really speak of having ended and won the war.

No Telephone Strike!

THE War Labor Board's persistent refusal to approve a raise of more than three dollars a week for New York telephone workers while rejecting the company's offer of four dollars, leaves one wondering if the WLB is not working to discredit itself.

No one can seriously claim that the additional dollar a week to these low-paid workers from the exceptionally high company profits, will undermine our stabilization program.

The board has certainly not made it easier for our new President by throwing this kind of a problem into his lap.

The WLB's shortsightedness, nevertheless, doesn't offer the least excuse for a strike in this vital utility. The remedy is not a strike but a vigorous campaign for public support to win a reversal of the WLB ruling.

The telephone workers cast their strike ballots on the basis of bad advice and bad leadership.

Fortunately, a better influence prevailed among the telephone workers yesterday and they decided to hold off strike action. The path for them, as for other successful unions, is to win the support of other unions and the public in general. They will if they don't conflict with the war effort. At the same time it is also certain that all Americans will be solidly behind President Truman in any step he takes to preserve uninterrupted operation of our communication lines.

TRUMAN SETS HIS COURSE



Between the Lines

On Judging President Truman

by Joseph Starobin

SAD as this week has been, it is even sadder to listen to the comments, that are already burgeoning up from that peculiar variety of American journalism which the late President himself recently called "an excrescence." I mean all the wisecracks who write inspired stories at a couple of cents a word, sucked out of their own thumbs, and which are passed off as facts, or mature and weighty judgments. I mean all the speculation about President Truman's course from characters like



Harold Callender in Sunday's Times, or Mark Sullivan in Monday's Herald Tribune. The whole thing is in shocking bad taste. It is a reflection on Franklin Roosevelt and a reflection on Harry Truman, absolutely uncalled for. I think we of the Left ought to be the last ones to take part in this kind of thing.

Of course, President Truman is a statesman in his own right. Of course, he will see many things from the particular angle that is shaped by his own background, his experience, his associations. Of course, he will face new problems, and he faces many unresolved problems inherited from the past.

But what we must ask ourselves about is his orientation on the basic questions of our time—the basic questions. I mean the relations between our own country and the Soviet Union, our relations to European democracy and the eradication of fascism, the orientation of our people to full production here at home.

Let us be very frank. Anyone who has fundamental apprehensions about these fundamental matters must admit that he does not understand President Roosevelt's achievements. If the basic course of our history is still so very undecided that the elevation of Harry Truman can upset them, then these achievements were not really basic. Then a lot of eulogies for the late President are insincere.

But I believe that Roosevelt left us something basic. They cannot be changed. They are in our country's marrow—apart from the fact that Mr. Truman

(by his own background and affiliation) gives every assurance that he does not wish to reopen and revise the late President's achievements. That is the great difference between the succession of Truman, or the election, say—of Dewey. And even Dewey would have had a tough time undoing FDR's work.

Consider one single incident of this crowded week, which bears on the fundamental matter of American-Soviet relations. I mean the decision of Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister to visit this country. Certainly, Molotov is coming to look things over, to meet the new President, to form judgments for the future policies of his own country.

But even more important is the fact that our Soviet ally wants to be helpful, wants to help us solve our problems, wants to work with us. We are in a coalition—something fundamentally new in our history, something which Roosevelt left us as our basic achievement. That alliance enables each member of it to solve problems more easily. It is an association that is the greatest strength which our country has, in a sense greater than our own strength. This cannot be undone. It is a mold of our history.

Mark Sullivan quotes himself (of all people) to prove that the New Deal is finished. It seems he said so when Truman was selected as vice-president. He seems to forget that Roosevelt himself urged us to think of winning the war and winning the peace in broader terms than the "New Deal." What is this rush to chortle among people like Mark Sullivan? Are they trying to panic the people? or to reassure themselves on something that they are not sure about at all?

Harold Callender continues to

speak for "the French" from Paris, even for Gen. deGaulle. He sees the relations of the USA and the Soviet Union as competitive. He says the "western world" has lost out to the Soviet Union in Roosevelt's passing. But Roosevelt's achievement was to unite our country with the Soviet Union for common aims. That was his crowning work and can be undone only if our capitalism intends to commit suicide, which it doesn't.

Callender is therefore not reflecting a true estimate of Roosevelt, but his own distorted, bankrupt hope of separating the two most powerful nations in the world. He has the insolence to put his own ideas into the mouth of DeGaulle. As Callender's ideas, they count for nothing. Just another conservative without a rudder in this world!

My feeling is that the left and progressive movement, and all its spokesmen ought to think a dozen times over before competing with Callender or Sullivan in estimating Mr. Truman's course.

I don't feel Dr. Max Lerner contributes very much by laying down ultimatums and manifestos to the new President as he did Sunday night. We must not judge by superficialities, such as who may be Truman's secretary, who will take this or that cabinet post.

After all, so many liberals were sure that Roosevelt was betraying them every Monday and Thursday—by his State Department appointments, for example. The same kind of attitudes toward Truman, repeating themselves, would be disastrous to national unity which is today more than ever necessary.

We must certainly not prejudge the President, not prejudge the future. And our judgments, when made, must be on fundamentals.

Worth Repeating

THE FORGOTTEN FIGHTERS, the remnants of the Spanish Republicans in Southwestern France, are praised by the New York Herald Tribune in an editorial of April 10, which concludes: In all there are about 80,000 still in dire need in the Toulouse area—composed mainly of those crippled in the civil war or with the Maquis, and the families of men who were deported or have died in the guerrilla fighting. . . . It is possible to send more than words. The Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, is sending every dollar which it raises to the Unitarian Service Committee for distribution to those forgotten fighters for our common freedom.

Father Curran Fires Broadside at Allies

ONE is inclined to be very cautious when criticizing persons connected with religious institutions. However, this does not mean that people be permitted to put on the cloak of religion with the aim of penetrating fields of activity that do not belong to the church.

I have in mind particularly the Brooklyn Tablet. Father Edward Curran of the Brooklyn Tablet has long been associated with reactionary movements in this country. He was, and perhaps still is, the eastern representative of Father Coughlin. The Tablet of March 31, in an editorial entitled All Out for Peace discusses the San Francisco Conference. The editorial declares that the American people are divided into three groups as far as the conference is concerned. In the first group are the "internationalists and endowed foundations" which, the paper declares, "have a clear program aimed at world peace guaranteed by the several larger nations and based upon the Dumbarton Oaks proposals." The second group are those who have "no faith or confidence in the San Francisco gathering." This group believes that "Teheran and Yalta were a complete sell-out to imperialism." The third group—"the largest in numbers—represents the indifferent." "Who are the indifferent ones? They are 'those who feel they are impotent and like . . . in a totalitarian regime must say 'Ja'." This group, according to the



by Israel Amter

Tablet, is willing to accept anything that is "labelled 'peace' even if it is actually an invitation to the next world war."

This is an open insult to the American people.

LET us take some of the claims and demands made by the Tablet. Of course, it is to be expected that, as usual, it would speak about totalitarianism and "fascism red as well as brown." That is the language of all anti-Sovieters in this country. They utter calumny against our powerful ally whose point of view, because it is a Socialist country, is different from ours.

The editorial demands that, among others, Spain shall have representation at the San Francisco Conference. This is to be expected of the Brooklyn Tablet, which, during the war against fascism in Spain, lined up with Franco and his butchers against the people of Spain.

The article further demands that Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia be represented at the conference. It is an established fact that, by overwhelming vote, the three above-named countries, having overthrown their dictatorships and established republican governments, decided to join the Soviet Union.

Quite naturally, the Tablet takes up the case for the so-called Polish government-in-exile in London.

Let's Face It

IT HAS been noted that among the newspaper commentators and politicians who mourned the President's death were quite a few who have in the past vilified him and bitterly opposed his policies.

It would be easy to say that their current eulogies of him as a great and heroic world figure are merely formal expressions of respect, dictated by custom and tradition. No doubt this is true in some cases. You do get the feeling, however, that there is a trace of the genuine in many of these eulogies, even on the part of some who have been prominent as violent opponents. Perhaps the death of the President has shocked them into a realization of what his leadership has meant to America and the world. Blinded by their own partisanship, they could not see before where their own attitudes, if put into effect, would have led us. We hope, but are not entirely optimistic, that the perspective gained by the loss of the man upon whom even they have come to depend, if unconsciously, will not be wholly dissipated in the future.

One well-nigh universal observation has been that Roosevelt had the backing of the people of the nation, that the source of his greatness lay in the fact that he, above all others, charted the paths America wanted to pursue and was ready to pursue.

His was not only the job of advancing pro-



by Max Gordon

gressive policies, but of advancing such policies as would accurately reflect the political maturity of the people and would unite the majority behind him. He made mistakes, of course. But the fact that he was able to make such immense changes in the social structure that is America is evidence of his genius.

IN THIS war period his task was to preserve the delicate balance between labor, farmers and capitalists in such a way as to correspond to the relationship of forces in the nation and promote the war effort to a maximum degree. He had to do it, too, in a manner which would strengthen the unity of labor, farmers and that section of the capitalists that supports the nation's war aims, against those who for whatever reasons opposed those aims.

Now that he is gone, those who remain unreconciled to his policies are hoping to split apart the various elements that make up this unity. They are doing it in a variety of ways.

Primarily, their chief efforts appear to be directed at alienating labor from President Truman. They make it appear as if labor's sole consideration in its attitude toward the new President is whether he will pay heed to their special demands. They are attempting to frighten labor, particularly its most active component politically, the CIO, with the spectre of the President surrounding himself with people who do not like the CIO.

FINALLY, the editorial deals with the question of "slave labor." This is a species of labor which was created by Hitler through his deportation of millions of men and women from the conquered countries to slave and produce materials of war for the Nazi machine. Now, in retribution for the terrific damage and catastrophe that the Nazis have brought upon Europe, the demand is made not only by the Soviet Union but by France and other countries, that German workers be drafted to work in those countries to repair the damage done.

This is expressed in the Yalta decision as well as in the resolution of the World Trade Union Conference held in London. It is very convenient for the Tablet to call this slave labor. This is supposed to identify the demands of the liberated countries with what Hitler has done in five years of slave labor and slave slaughter while he occupied most of Europe.

After tens of millions of people have died, we will not turn the clock backward to 1939. Through the San Francisco Conference and the World Security Council to be set up, we will be able to go forward to a world protected against the machinations of reaction and fascism to world security and peace for a long time.

A struggle will have to be conducted for the enlightenment of the masses and against the intrigues who voice their sentiments week in and week out in the columns also of the Tablet, covering up their vile agitation with religious words and hoping in this way to deceive the people.

The Enemies of Roosevelt Policies

This is a tack followed by reactionaries outside the labor movement. And it is also the line of the N. Y. Post's labor editor, Victor Riesel, who reflects the attitudes of David Dubinsky's Social Democratic group.

AN EFFORT is also being made to develop regional hostilities as a method of splitting national unity. Thus Hearst on Monday ran a prominent editorial in large type hailing President Truman as a westerner, with all the staunch "American" virtues which are evidently the exclusive heritage of those who live outside of the alien-corrupted east. The Hearst editorial listed some of these "virtues" supposedly peculiar to the west, and they were of such a nature as to imply quite clearly that FDR did not possess them.

It was a crude effort to exploit the nation's, and the world's, tragedy to promote whatever anti-New York attitudes may exist outside of the east since New York has been the center of the progressive movement in the nation.

It would be false and dangerous for labor, as for all others who backed FDR's program to underrate the man who now has the job of executing the late President's legacy. False because President Truman's record justifies full confidence that he will follow the path charted by his great predecessor, and dangerous because it would make it more difficult for him to play the role of unifier which history has imposed upon him.

Lacking the enormous prestige of Roosevelt, he will need even greater popular backing to succeed in that role.

The Roosevelt Heritage And Our Schools

by Harold Collins

the world would pass into new dominions of conquest by aggression.

WHY WAS it that, with so few exceptions, here in America, "those who express their choice" saw so unclearly what had befallen them? Wherein had education failed democracy—failed to prepare the great majority of Americans to "choose wisely" between an illusory "peace," and that vigorous concert of action which, without ever needing to be war, might yet have stopped the aggressor in his tracks?

Was it not because the schools had not yet even begun to catch up with their times; did not see, nor certainly teach, the whole meaning of fascism; had not learned to single out new friend from new enemy, in the tense and shifting world scene; in short, were not deeply and unshakably rooted in the concept that "Democracy is not a static thing. It is an everlasting march?"

A Roosevelt phrase that, and like so many hundreds of others, it lights up in a great flash whole areas of understanding. How easy they are to remember: "I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself, and because he does so, respects the rights of

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Spanish Republican Newspapers

Jamaica, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Will you be kind enough to inform me where I can buy the newspapers and magazines which are the official organs of the Spanish Loyalists in the Western Hemisphere? I have tried to buy these Spanish language papers at the 42 St. newsstands but without success. I would especially like to obtain Juan Negrin's newspaper if his organization publishes one. IRVING L. JACOBS.

[Ed. Note:—Espana Popular is the journal, which can be obtained at Club Obrero, 1490 Madison Ave., New York City.]

Modern Youth Club And Its Work

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is of the greatest importance to unite the young people of America in clubs such as my club, Modern Youth, 1134 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn and other A. Y. D. chapters throughout the country.

The purpose of this club is to provide a place where boys and girls can get together to talk over problems they have and discuss current events. We have, among other committees, an Educational Committee, a social committee for dances, a committee for collecting books for our servicemen, one for aid to the Red Cross and helping out the many relief agencies, such as Russian War Relief.

We would like very much to have prospective members get in touch with us, in order to strengthen our work and help themselves.

HERBERT GREENBERG.

Pleasant Reading

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

That was a nice article John Meldon wrote about RoKo. What with his intimate style that makes for very pleasant reading, even I who certainly should know this place, felt that I wanted to re-examine it.

JANE ROGERS,
Director, RoKo Gallery.

Hide Behind the Slave Laborers

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently I received a letter from a friend of mine who is fighting in Germany, which said in part: "It's a funny thing about Germany. It has over 80 million Germans, but you can't find any. Ask any of them. They're all Poles, Russians, Swedes, Czechs, Frenchmen or any other nationality you can think of—except Germans. They all hide behind the cloak of the slave laborers they forced to come to Germany. It's a pitiful sight to see the pure-blooded Aryans pass themselves off as 'sub-human' peoples. Their hypocrisy is disgusting. But if you can't find a German, there never was a Nazi. They seem to always be the ones who ran away. But behind all this outward sign of weakness, there seems to me to be a plan. A plan to avoid the responsibility for the war and its crimes. Germans don't stop fighting, they merely seek new weapons."

ELEANOR MARIE W.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Making the Grade

"DEMOCRACY cannot succeed," said Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the fifth year of his presidency, "unless those who express their choice are prepared to choose wisely. The real safeguard of democracy, therefore, is education. . . . To prepare each citizen to choose wisely and to enable him to choose freely are paramount functions of the schools in a democracy."

It was September, 1938; and the fate of Czechoslovakia hung in the balance. That very day, he had sent a message to Hitler in which he had said, "the Government of the United States has no political involvements in Europe. . . . Yet in our own right we recognize our responsibilities as a part of the world of neighbors. The conscience and the impelling desire of the people of my country demand that the voice of their government be raised again and yet again to avert and avoid war."

But at Munich they did not meet to "avert and avoid war"; and within twenty-four hours, the sparks of world conflagration had been struck off. Soon, Nazi battalions would march across the Czechoslovak frontiers; and under banners reading "peace in our time,"



Hearst Man, From Axis Outpost in Madrid, Fights Frisco Parley Aims

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Hypocrisy could not be carried to a farther degree than the Hearst papers are now doing in regard to President Truman and San Francisco. On Monday the editorial page of the New York Journal-American beamed with a laudatory editorial on Truman, hailing him as A Western President. Even the late President Roosevelt, whom Hearst hated, was praised on that page as having "died for freedom." If you turned to page 2 of the same issue, however, you would read one of the most unscrupulous tries at destroying the San Francisco conference that has yet been written. It aims at tearing down the work of President Roosevelt and Truman through outrageous falsehoods and the teaching of despair.

This tirade against international security is the product of Karl von Wiegand, highly-touted Hearst agent and favorite journalist of Hitler.

On Feb. 26, Time magazine let America know that von Wiegand "led the pack" of those American newspapermen who were always "on good terms with Hitler." Hearst advertised him as "the personal acquaintance of Chancellor Adolf Hitler for more than 17 years [who] has had more interviews and discussions with the German Chancellor than any other American." When Hitler battered down France in 1940, von Wiegand was flown by the Nazis to Paris so that he could give Hitler-helping stories to America.

From the reproduction herewith of a portion of the von Wiegand story, you can note how the heading "Europe Skeptical as Parley Looms" throws cold water on San Francisco. You can see that his dispatches come from Madrid, seat of Hitler's protegee and pal Franco. Why does von Wiegand have to remain in Madrid? Why does he

not go to other European capitals? The reply seems pretty obvious, that our military men would not welcome or trust such a Hitler political agent close to the fighting lines in Europe.

A LIE REPEATED

From Madrid, von Wiegand turns out lies such as formerly came from Riga through the pen of Donald Day. The chief one in this piece is that the Soviet Union is about to stage a "separate peace" with Hitler and Mussolini's Italy. How dastardly is this falsehood against the great ally which did so much to save our shores from the horrors of the Luftwaffe, which laid down 15,000,000 of its people's lives that free nations might triumph. Only a man whose mind is attuned to Goebbels could think up such a divisive fiction on the eve of San Francisco.

Von Wiegand's plain intent is to spread despair concerning the peace. And so he pictures Europe as a "Sahara" which can't be made green again. He refers to it as "a dead continent" beyond all hope, thus shutting out from those who read his stuff the vision of the new people's movements and governments in Europe bringing hope there and promise of peace to America, too.

He gets in even more direct Hitlerite propaganda by implying that

Von Wiegand Says: Europe Skeptical As Parley Looms

Public Attention High While Attitude Is Wait-and-See

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

Dean of American Foreign Correspondents.
Written Expressly for the Hearst Newspapers.

MADRID, Spain, April 16.—San Francisco, in Europe, is beginning to eclipse the great battles in Germany in public attention.

The fate of Germany is considered as decided. The battles are regarded as necessary operations executing in detail the decision that has fallen.

Little thought has been given to persistent reports of German efforts to stage a separate peace with Soviet Russia by offering an alliance together with Mussolini's north Italy under Moscow's leader-

The war with its incredible savagery, death, destruction and devastation, sparing none and nothing sacred or profane, has steamrollered the road smooth for Soviet Russia and its totalitarian Communism.

If those were the objectives and goals of the war, they promise to be reached and realized.

The Red tide moves unchecked. Its forces are growing.

Reproduced above is Karl von Wiegand's Axis-serving dispatch from Madrid to Hearst's New York Journal-American on Monday, trotting out falsehoods from Franco's capital against the San Francisco Conference.

"the objectives and goals of the war" for the Allies were only to create "death, destruction and devastation" and make the road smooth for Soviet Russia alone. That is precisely what Hitler said in his "order" to the German army on the very same day.

Beyond question, the game of von Wiegand, the friend of Hitler, is to wipe out that "hope" for peace which President Truman stressed in his address to Congress. That hope is founded on deep-seated reality, the victorious unity of the Big Three throughout the war, a unity which is being con-

stantly deepened for the guaranteeing of the peace.

Those who have served Hitler in the past, such as this Hearst man, now want to smash the foundations of the peace by creating breaches in the wall of allied unity. Hence the anti-Soviet speculations raised in this and other von Wiegand dispatches from Franco's capital.

The American people can make sure not to let these agents of disunity and disorder prevail. The people can do this by backing the work of our late Commander-in-Chief and by helping his successor to make San Francisco a success.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Anti-Nazi Germans Run Town

A group of ANTI-NAZI GERMANs took over the administration of Hoechst, near Frankfurt am Main, as soon as the Wehrmacht and main Gestapo leaders left. They arrested Rudolph Martin, Hitler Youth leader, and turned him over to the Americans. . . . About 70,000 pro-Hitler Germans have been taken from Romania to the Soviet Union, presumably to get started on repairing damage done by German armies, according to Washington reports. . . . American troops freed some 21,000 prisoners from the BUCHENWALD concentration camp near Weimar. Some were

anti-Nazi Germans. . . . House Resolution 141, introduced by Rep. HARLESS (D-Ariz), calls for appointment of a committee to investigate the situation in German POW camps here. Harless pointed out that Canada has a program of reeducating German prisoners.

Sumner Welles advocated international trustee ship over PALESTINE to replace the British League of Nations mandate. Secretary Stettinius is expected to meet with British, Soviet and French foreign ministers before San Francisco when the future of League of Nations mandates may be threshed out. . . . The Confederation of CUBAN Workers asked President Grau San Martin to appoint a labor representative to Cuba's San Francisco delegation. . . . PRAVDA said that Argentina and Spain—"post-war allies"—are as much use to the United Nations as the mustard after supper.

Gen. Claudio TREZZANI, recently returned to Rome from the United States where he was a war prisoner, has been appointed Chief of the Italian General Staff. . . . The wife of Gen. Mario ROATTA—escaped Italian war criminal—has been released from Regina Coeli prison. . . . Italian workers of TURIN, North Italy, "cheated" the Germans of 194,200 working hours in two months.

Let 'er Roll

"Mrs. Roosevelt's moving words to Truman: 'Tell us what we can do; is there any way we can help you?'—this is how all Americans will feel. . . ."

"It is for all Americans to remember that we are a crucial pillar of a world alliance which is overcoming the enemy on the fields of battle, but which has heavy tasks ahead in order to crush the spirit of fascism, and all its remaining works. . . ."

"Behind our President, Harry S. Truman, who inherits the mandate which our people repeatedly gave to Roosevelt, all Americans must rally. Truman will go forward under Roosevelt's mantle, and the people will go forward with him, giving him every sustenance, and that same strength which Roosevelt derived from the people."

These words from the Daily Worker editorial of Saturday, April 14, indicate the crucial tasks facing the American people.

For Communists, the Daily Worker and The Worker are the indispensable instruments in carrying out their responsibilities.

It is therefore in the interests of our nation that the Daily Worker and The Worker reach ever wider circles of readers. It is of utmost importance that this be an immediate perspective, and not just one of long range planning. Every organizational instrument for spreading the papers—5 x 5 Slub, sub-getters, renewal teams, canvassers, street sellers—should be rallied. There must be no let-up now in our campaign for political education. It must be intensified in the days to come.

The prompt and correct decision of President Truman to go through with the San Francisco Conference and bring it to a successful conclusion, points up the importance of the San Francisco-May Day edition of The Worker on April 29. Plans should go forward for the sale and distribution of every last copy of this special edition, which is the contribution of our press toward the understanding of the vital question of a world security organization. But this must not be a one-shot campaign. It should be the starting point of renewed activity on a new high level around our press.

Fund Pleas in FDR's Name Unauthorized

Basil O'Connor, spokesman for the family of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said yesterday that funds are being solicited in the name of Mr. Roosevelt without authority.

"No one is authorized by the Roosevelt family to appeal for funds in the name of the former President at this time, regardless of the purpose to which the proceeds are to be utilized," O'Connor said.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

FOLK DANCING. Music by The Sillers. Instruction. Midtown Folk Dance Group. Irving Plaza, 18th St. and Irving Place. 8-11 p.m.

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M. HORWITZ, Mgr.

Soviets Urge Polish Participation at Frisco

The Soviet Government repeated its proposal that representatives of the Warsaw Provisional Polish Government be admitted to the San Francisco Conference, the Moscow radio announced yesterday. A previous request had been turned down by Washington and London, the radio revealed.

The broadcast recalled an earlier Moscow statement that in the event a Provisional Polish Government of National Unity—as projected at Yalta—should fail to materialize before the San Francisco Conference, it would be necessary to invite the present Warsaw government.

"This government is exercising its authority throughout Polish territory and is enjoying the support of the Polish people," the statement pointed out.

The government-in-exile meanwhile continued to fulminate against

the Crimea decisions. Yesterday its Polish Telegraphic Agency (PAT) expressed chagrin that former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had belatedly accepted the Crimea results.

The "disappearance" of 16 Polish politicians, some of them adhering until now to the exile "government"—who may now be negotiating with Soviet and Warsaw authorities on formation of a unity government—had PAT particularly worried.

Waste fats make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points in return.

State Dept. for Pursuing Axis in Neutral Areas

BACKS BILL TO BAR TREATY PROTECTION FOR WAR CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—The State Department has come out flatly in favor of using "such means as may be necessary" to bring to trial Axis war criminals who find refuge in neutral countries, it was learned today.

The State Department's position was set forth in a letter to Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius told King that the State Department endorsed his resolution calling upon the United Nations to

use all the means at their disposal to bring all Axis war criminals to justice.

The resolution urged the Allies even to disregard treaties of extradition in rounding up criminals who flee to neutral or non-belligerent nations.

Observers believed the Stettinius letter would give new emphasis to Mr. Truman's statement. The new President told a cheering Congress that "nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals—even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth."

Stettinius' letter was contained in a report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee had asked the State Department for its opinion of the war crimes resolution of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), which would set up an American committee to cooperate with the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London.

The State Department is understood to have turned thumbs down on the Celler resolution. It said it could see no purpose in creating another war crimes committee, and enclosed a copy of the Stettinius letter to show the type of legislation the department preferred.

The King resolution would also put Congress on record as favoring the punishment of all war criminals—even though they are heads of states, industrialists, civilians or soldiers acting under orders.

Romulo Asks U.S. Aid to Filipinos

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, speaking today in the House, pleaded for American help in rehabilitating his people.

He branded the Japanese treatment of Manila "the culminating crime in a long series of charges the War Crimes Commission of the United Nations must charge in its indictment against the Japanese nation."

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LOW DOWN

Anti-Jimcrow Campaign
Reaches a New Stage

By Nat Low

The campaign to end baseball's Jimcrow is reaching ever new heights and is now entering the climactic stage.

This stage will see wholesale tryouts of Negro stars by major league teams. Already, two such tryouts have taken place; last week's Dodger episode at West Point and Monday's event at Boston where the Red Sox looked over three Negro players and pronounced them, "All right and fine fellows."

What was most significant about the Boston tryout was that it took place in a state which does not have an anti-discrimination law such as forced Branch Rickey to go through with the trials of Terris McDuffie and Dave Thomas.

Baseball men tell me that Horace Stoneham, president of the Giants, has already agreed to give tryouts to three more Negro players in the very near future and other reports have come to this office saying that Larry MacPhail, baseball's most enterprising and progressive magnate, is ready to step in in his usual energetic fashion.

What is to be done in the next few weeks? Well, the most important thing is to continue writing and wiring the magnates.

If ever telegrams and letters were needed they are needed now when the ball is rolling downhill.

This campaign is now some eight years old. It started in these pages under the editorship of Lester Rodney, now serving with the armed forces in the South Pacific. From year to year it has gained momentum. Now it is travelling hell-bent for victory, like our armies in Europe.

Most baseball magnates know very well that this campaign will sooner or later end in victory. This victory is inevitable, for the people of the country are insistent upon it. And the people of this state have fashioned a law that makes discrimination in industry a criminal offense.

What is needed now is a greater campaign than ever before; one which should take inspiration from the fact that the last lap has been reached and victory is possible this season.

The Adventures of Richard

Baseball Time

By Mike Singer

It was after the Brooklyn-Yank Red Cross game on Sunday. Richard, No-Nose and Menash who went to the game as emissaries of the gang, were more disgusted than disconsolate after the 7-5 trimming of their beloved Bums took.

"They ought a rehabilitate the whole team," Menash suggested.

"What's rehabilitate mean?" Fiekel asked.

"Fix 'em up, make 'em better, do them over again," Menash replied.

"The word is rehabilitate," Jimmy corrected.

"Rehabilitate or rebilitate, they stink," No-Nose said, "the Dodgers got a pitcher called Seats. The guy's so wild one of these days he's

gonna bite somebody in the bleachers."

"Yeah," Richard agreed, "he walked so many Yanks it's a wonder they didn't have to put on new shoes."

"So you guys is traitors so early in the season, huh?" Fritzik accused.

"Who said so?" Richard shouted back, "we're just tellin' you what we saw and what we saw we don't like."

"Rich is right," Menash added, "we is just as loyal as you, Fritzik, we ain't runnin' out on the Dodgers."

"The Bums are just victims of the war," Jimmy pointed out.

"Doncha go start puttin' no fancy woids on the Dodgers," No-Nose warned, "they're bad enough wid-out you makin' it worse."

"I betcha he is a Giant fan," Menash muttered.

"Just because I talk English I'm a Giant fan, what a ridiculous assertion," Jimmy replied.

The kids looked at Jimmy. Then No-Nose said:

"If that's English, I'm Sinatra. And if you ain't a Giant fan, you don't talk like nobody who bets on Brooklyn."

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

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who died in the service of his nation and in the cause of all freedom loving people. We pledge to President Truman and our nation fullest support to the policies and ideals our late President so courageously stood for.

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Dodgers, Giants Yanks Beat Sox, 8-4; Win; Cards Lose Derry Hits 2 Homers

By PHIL GORDON

The Dodgers and Giants opened their seasons victoriously yesterday while the world champion St. Louis Cardinals were suffering defeat.

The Dodgers, behind veteran Curt Davis, beat the Phils at Ebbets Field, 8 to 2, scoring single runs in the first and third innings, a quartet in the fifth and two more in the seventh off three Phillie pitchers. Davis allowed only eight hits.

The Giants, with Bill Voiselle, beat the Boston Braves in the Hub, 11 to 6, although Voiselle was kayoed in the ninth inning when the Braves scored four times. The Giants got 15 hits.

The Cubs beat the Cardinals in Chicago, 3 to 2, behind the pitching of Paul Derringer. The Cubs won the game in the ninth inning, breaking a 1-1 tie.

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11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Happy Felton Show

WOR-News; Talk; Music

WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman

WABC-Amanda-Sketch

WMCA-News; Music Box

WQXR-News; Alma Dettinger

11:15-WABC-Second Husband

11:30-WEAF-Soldier Who Came Home

WOR-Take It Easy Time

WJZ-News; Music

WABC-Bright Horizon

WMCA-News; Talk-Linda Gray

WQXR-Comedy Music

11:45-WEAF-David Harum

WOR-What's Your Idea?

WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories

11:55-WOR-Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-Don Goddard, News

WOR-News; Music

WJZ-Glamour Manor

WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

WQXR-News; Luncheon Music

12:15-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNellis

WABC-Big Sister

12:30-WEAF-To Be Announced

WOR-News; The Answer Man

WJZ-News; Women's Exchange

WABC-Helen Trent

12:45-WABC-Our Gal Sunday

1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride

WOR-Jack Bundy's Album

WJZ-H. R. Baukhage

WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

WQXR-News; Symphony Music

1:15-WOR-Tello-Test-Quiz

WJZ-Rosa Rio, Organ

WABC-Ma Perkins

1:30-WOR-Lopez Orchestra

WABC-Bernardine Flynn

WJZ-Galen Drake

WMCA-News; Piano Lesson

1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News

WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee

WOR-John J. Anthony

WABC-Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-Don Goddard, News

WOR-Cedric Foster, News

WJZ-John B. Kennedy

WABC-Two on a Clue

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

WQXR-News; Concert Music

2:15-WEAF-Today's Children

WOR-Talk-Jane Cowl

WJZ-Ethel and Albert

WABC-Rosemary-Sketch

2:30-WEAF-Woman in White

WOR-News; Never Too Old

WABC-Variety Musicale

WQXR-Request Music

2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches

WJZ-Correspondents Abroad

WABC-Tena and Tim

3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America

WOR-Maria Deane Program

WJZ-Appointment With Life

WABC-Time to Remember

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

WQXR-News; Request Music

3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins

WMCA-Ethel Colby-Talk

3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young's Family

WOR-Rambling With Gambling

WJZ-Beautiful Music

RADIO

WABC-Off the Record

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness

WABC-Landt Trio, Songs

4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife

WOR-News; Jay Johnston, Songs

WJZ-News-Westbrook Van Voorhis

WABC-House Party

WQXR-News; Western Songs

4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas

WJZ-Variety Musicale

4:25-WABC-News Reports

4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones

WOR-Food and Home Forum

WJZ-Report From Europe

WABC-Feature Story

WMCA-News; Piano Lesson

4:45-WEAF-Young Wilder Brown

WJZ-Hop Harrigan

WABC-Danny O'Neil, Songs

5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries

WOR-Uncle Don

WJZ-Terry and the Pirates

WABC-Wacs on Parade

WQXR-News; Music

5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life

WOR-Superman

WJZ-Dick Tracy

WQXR-Fun With Music

5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill

WOR-House of Mystery

WJZ-Jack Armstrong

WABC-Cinaron Tavern-Sketch

WMCA-News; Jerry Baker, Song

WQXR-Books Are Bullets

5:45-WEAF-Front-Page Farrell

WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix

WJZ-Captain Midnight

WABC-Wilderness Road

WQXR-Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports

WOR-Paul Shubert

WJZ-News; Kiernan's New Corner

WABC-News; Harry Marble

WMCA-News; Talk; Music

WQXR-News; Music to Remember

6:15-WEAF-Concert Music

WOR-Ellington Orchestra

WJZ-What Are the Facts?

WABC-James Carroll, Tenor

6:25-WQXR-News; Dinner Music

6:30-WOR-News; Fred Vandeventer

WJZ-News; Whose War? Talk

WABC-Eileen Farrell, Soprano

WMCA-New Yorkers at War

6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern

6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas

WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax

WJZ-Peggy Mann, Songs

WABC-The World Today

WMCA-Recorded Music

6:55-WABC-Bob Trout, News

7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety

WOR-Fulton Lewis, Jr.

WJZ-Headline Edition

WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show

WMCA-News; Recorded Music

WQXR-Lisa Sergio

7:15-WEAF-News of the World

WOR-The Answer Man

WJZ-Raymond Gram Swing

WABC-Variety Musicale

WMCA-Fire-Star Final

WQXR-Operetta Scrapbook

7:30-WEAF-Roth Orchestra

WOR-Can You Top This?

Thanks to the valiant efforts of George Metkovich, the Yankees are tied for first place this morning and have a winning streak of one straight. The McCarthymen beat

the Boston Red Sox, 8-4, in yesterday's season opener at the Stadium which was witnessed by 13,923 fans.

But the victory was handed them on a silver platter by the aforementioned Metkovich, who set a new American League record by committing three errors in the seventh inning—two on one play—that gave the Yankees seven runs and the ball game after they had been trailing 4 to 1.

Metkovich's fielding lapses at first base ruined pitcher Rex Cecil's otherwise fine performance although Cecil's stuff had begun to taper off earlier in the big inning.

Here's the way the thing happened. Nick Etten opened the frame by doubling to right. Joe Buzas singled him home and then Don Savage knocked another one-baser into left. Cecil, upset, attempted to nip Buzas off second and threw the ball into center field, the runners advancing to third and second, respectively.

Here's where Metkovich stepped in. Mike Garbark hit an easy one down the first base line which Metkovich fielded. But he missed tagging Garbark for error No. 1 while Buzas scored and then threw wild to the plate to allow Savage to cross. That tied the score at 4-4 and brought in relief pitcher Otis Clarke.

Bud Metheny, batting for starting pitcher Atley Donald, sacrificed Garbark to second and then George Stinnweiss walked. At this point Herschel Martin hit to Metkovich, who fumbled for his third error to load the bags. Up strode rookie Russ Derry, who promptly belted the ball for a long homer that cleared the bases and made the score 8-4.

Earlier in the game Derry hit another homer, in the third. But the Sox still were ahead, thanks to a three-run spurge in the first frame, when successive singles by Steiner, Metkovich, Pete Fox and Joe Cronin were followed by a long fly off the bat of Culberson. Steiner, a strong hitting rookie, walloped a homer in the top of the seventh that sailed into the right field stands.

Mrs. Willkie to Speak

At Tribute to FDR

Mrs. Wendell Willkie will lead 1,000 women to a Women's Pledge for Peace today at a luncheon of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Hotel Astor in tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Other prominent women who will pay tribute to the memory of President Roosevelt are Myrna Loy, who will read a tribute written by Howard Fast; Fannie Hurst, Mady Christians, Dorothy Maynor, Lisa Sergio, Alice Hughes, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute, and Mrs. Charles Tillett, chairman of the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Zoya: Stirring Screen Biography

— by David Platt —

A reverent and inspiring portrait of a typical Soviet heroine dominates the Russian film Zoya now at the Stanley Theatre. The scenario by Lev Arnshtam and Boris Chirkov is based on the true life-story of the 17-year old Soviet Molly Pitcher whose steel backbone the Nazis could not bend nor break.

Zoya is played by Galina Vodianitskaya, an actress of great beauty, sincerity and poise.



Where did the heroine Zoya and millions like her get the iron nerve and strength to withstand the fiendish cruelties of the fascist German? Where did Zoya get the moral courage to devote her last breath on earth to a passionate denunciation of the Nazis?

To answer the question the film goes back to 1924, to the day that Lenin died, a day of world-wide mourning very like our own tragic Thursday, April 12. That was the day that Zoya was born.

Step by step the film shows the materials that went into the making of the strong-minded, liberty-loving, disciplined individual who will in June, 1941, stand up to mankind's severest test.

The film makes clear that the secret of Zoya's strength was that

she was born and reared in a socialist society where exploitation of man by man had been outlawed by the Soviet Constitution.

Zoya is pictured as growing up normally with the idea of devoting herself to the greatest cause in the world—the liberation of humanity from hunger, war and disease.

All her life Zoya was taught by her parents, school-teachers and Party leaders that the greatest happiness in life, is love of country. That was the secret of Zoya's ability to endure the brutal insults of the beastly Nazi.

THE WAR IN SPAIN

Zoya's life encompassed a decade of Hitler's unchecked rampage through Europe from the burning of the Reichstag to the Spanish War and Munich. The secret of Zoya's strength is that she understood with every fibre of her being that fascism and civilization could not exist peacefully side by side; one must fall.

Zoya as a production is superior to most Soviet films. The continuity is smooth. The documentary material is well-woven into the story. Parts of it—especially the scenes with Zoya the Komsomol—

Artino presents Zoya. Scenario by Lev Arnshtam and Boris Chirkov. Directed by Arnshtam. Camera by A. Chelenkov and I. Chen. Produced by Soyuzdet Film Studios, Moscow. English narration and dialogue by Howard Fast. Narrated by Donna Keath. Cast includes Galina Vodianitskaya as Zoya, Alexander Kuznetsov as Boris Fomin, Boris Poslayevsky as The Owl, Xenia Tarasova as Zoya's mother.

will not be very intelligible to the average American. I am surprised that the English narration did not throw a better light on some of these obscure spots.

Some will find the treatment of the central character a bit too reverential. Others will wonder why it was necessary to superimpose an English voice on a Russian soundtrack when the usual subtitles might have done just as well.

No one however, will fail to be deeply impressed with this inspiring story of a Soviet heroine who knew exactly what she was doing and where she was going almost from the first day that she was able to read and write. Multiply Zoya's story by many millions to get a picture of the greatness of that one-sixth of the earth known as the USSR.



Galina Vodianitskaya as Zoya and Alexander Kuznetsov as Boris Fomin in a scene from the Soviet film Zoya now at the Stanley Theater.

Stage and Costume Designs By Robert E. Jones on Exhibit

A retrospective exhibition of scene and costume designs by Robert Edmond Jones is now on display at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53 St. The exhibition, a selected survey from 30 years' work by the noted

American stage designer, consists of approximately 50 drawings showing the wide range and the great variety of Mr. Jones' work. This is indicated by stage and costume designs for O'Neill's *Desire Under the Elms*, *Camille*, the pioneering color movie *Becky Sharp*, and the extremely successful and effective *La Cucaracha*.

Of particular interest are the little-known early records which show designs for the first full-sized ballets of modern conception attempted in this country: *Sky-scrapers* and *Birthday of the Infanta* with books and music by John Alden Carpenter; and sketches for the only ballet ever designed by an American artist in the Diaghileff tradition: the Strauss-

Nijinsky ballet *Til Eulenspiegel*. The great Shakespearian performance of John Barrymore in the Arthur Hopkins productions are represented by drawings for *Richard III* and *Hamlet*. O'Neill is remembered with *Mourning Becomes Electra*. There are drawings of the memorable *Oedipus Rex* by Stravinsky, and sketches of the Macbeth of 1921, one of the few examples of the so-called "expressionist" theater. Recent drawings include projects for new scenic solutions, making use of simplified scenic elements or projections.

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Pankey Remembers When Nazis Booed

By MILDRED McADORY

Aubrey Pankey, sat in the spacious office of Herbert Barrett, his manager, and told me of his travels to the far corners of the earth. He has given concerts up and down North and South America and

throughout Europe and the Near East, including Egypt and Palestine. In many cities he was the first American Negro concert artist to appear in public. His face lit up when he spoke of the wonderful ex-

perience he had had. As a result of hearing an artist like Pankey for the first time, many Negroes were inspired to do things they had never thought possible, such as studying music and attending schools.

"Tours of this kind can do much to stimulate the good neighbor policy," Mr. Pankey said. His tour through South America was approved by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. "It gives our brothers and sisters down there a deeper knowledge of our culture," he added.



Aubrey Pankey will sing at Town Hall, 8:30 p.m. Thursday, April 12.

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ATTACKED BY NAZIS

In 1933, Pankey sang in Salzburg, Germany. National Socialists demonstrated in the streets against his appearance.

They said, that Negroes and Jews took money from Germany while their own artists starved. The situation was so bad, that Pankey had to be escorted by 50 policemen to and from the concert Hall. But his concert was a tremendous success.

Pankey toured Europe for 9 years

and became a definite part of the musical circles there. However, after the outbreak of the war he returned home. He made a tour of eastern and mid-western colleges, singing and talking to the students.

In the last three months he has sung to more than 100,000 persons. He has appeared for church groups, trade unions, U. S. Treasury Department, USO Camp Shows and many other groups.

When I saw him he had just returned from Boston where he had given a concert for the National Association of Postal Employees. He was about to leave for Philadelphia to give a performance for the members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Pankey made his debut at Town Hall in 1940. He will return to Town Hall tomorrow, Thursday, 8:30 p. m. in a concert of songs by Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Tschalkowsky, Debussy, Borodine. Also South American songs and Negro Spirituals.

Early in summer he has been booked for a second tour of South America.

Newsreels Prepared For World Conference

Prospects are that the San Francisco United Nations Conference will have more comprehensive motion picture coverage than any of the other international gatherings. In addition to all the newsreels, the overseas branch of the Office of War Information and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs will take special pictures for distribution in Latin America and Europe. The secretariat of the conference, an international body, will make its own film for the archives of the various participating nations.

Exhibit Extended

Roko Gallery (51 Greenwich Ave.) has extended the exhibit of water colors by Vincent Drennan and wood sculpture by Nicholas Mocharnuk through April 23.

Aids War Effort

The Intercollegiate branch of American Youth for Democracy will hold a barn dance at Lincoln Square Center, 53 W. 66 St. here this Friday evening. The barn dance will be a tribute to farmers and farmettes. Young men and women will be enrolled right on the spot to work on farms this summer as part of the Land Army.

Entertainment will include square dancing, carnivals and a unique celebration of Hitler's last birthday. Tickets can be secured at the Intercollegiate AYD office at 150 Nassau St., or at local AYD clubs.

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Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
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CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Late Bulletins

Phone Strike Delayed; Parley With Mayor Set for Today

Their strike action delayed under pressure from government agencies, representatives of union long line and local operators will meet at 10:30 a.m. today in Mayor LaGuardia's office in City Hall, looking toward a possible solution of complaints that nearly tied up New York communications.

The Federation of Long Line Employees and the Traffic Employees Association, both independent, voted 13,813 to 658 Monday for a walkout in protest against "company bad faith" and against a War Labor Board award of a \$3 weekly wage increase which they brand as inadequate.

Mayor LaGuardia has a proposal which he hopes will be acceptable to the two unions and to the American Tel. & Tel. and the New York Telephone Co., the two firms involved, it was announced by Henry

Mayer, federation attorney, and Raymond O'Connell, association counsel, after a four-hour session at federation offices, 260 West Broadway, yesterday.

They said union officials, having decided there would be no strike as of last night, had agreed to meet with National Labor Relations Board and company officials at 8:30 p.m. in preparation for today's meeting at City Hall. Purpose of last night's preliminary session was to explore the ground for a possible solution. Fringe issues, such as vacations, health plans and the like, may furnish a way out, it was indicated.

Mayer accused Walter Gordon Merritt, company attorney, of "talking out of both sides of his mouth" at WLB hearings which refused to up the \$3 a week increase to the \$4 which management agreed to months before.

Superforts Raid Kyushu Island Again

GUAM, April 17 (UP).—Marianas-based Superfortresses rained demolition bombs on six Japanese airfields on Kyushu Island today, striking at the source of enemy suicide planes which have made desperate "body crashing" attacks on American invasion units off Okinawa Island.

The Japanese air force lost 204 planes yesterday in the third unsuccessful attempt within 11 days to smash the invasion forces. The air battle raged along a 360-mile route between Okinawa and Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese Islands.

Clark Shells Nazis at Bologna

ROME, April 17 (UP).—Gen. Mark W. Clark's 15th Army Group closed an assault arc on Bologna today as Allied long-range guns hurled shells into German positions in the southern outskirts of the city and Eighth Army troops swept up Castel San Pietro, Medicina and Poggia in driving on the city from the west.

Patton, Hodges Named 4-Star Generals

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—President Truman today nominated Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges and George S. Patton, commanders respectively of the First and Third armies, to become four-star generals as recognition of their roles in striking the death blow at Nazi Germany.

Transfer GIs from Europe to Pacific

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—Deployment of U.S. Army men and equipment from Europe to the Far East already has begun, authoritative quarters disclosed tonight.

Big 3 Foreign Ministers to Meet in Capital

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden indicated tonight after a long talk with Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., that the foreign ministers of the Big Three will confer here before going to the San Francisco world security conference.

Expect Further Cut in B-24 Output

WILLOW RUN, Mich., April 17 (UP).—The Army Air Forces announced today that the already curtailed B-24 bomber program will be further reduced this week, and the output of Ford Liberator bombers at Willow Run will cease not later than August, 1945.

Bare Japanese Massacre in Manila

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UP).—Japanese soldiers in "wanton savagery" massacred hundreds of defenseless men, women and children in an officially ordered campaign of terror at Manila during the first two weeks of February, the War Department revealed today.

Yanks Hold 2/3 of Isle Off Okinawa

GUAM, Wednesday, April 18 (UP).—About two-thirds of Ie Island off Okinawa was brought under control of the U.S. 10th Army Tuesday, it was announced today.

Find Chaplin Is Father of Barry Child

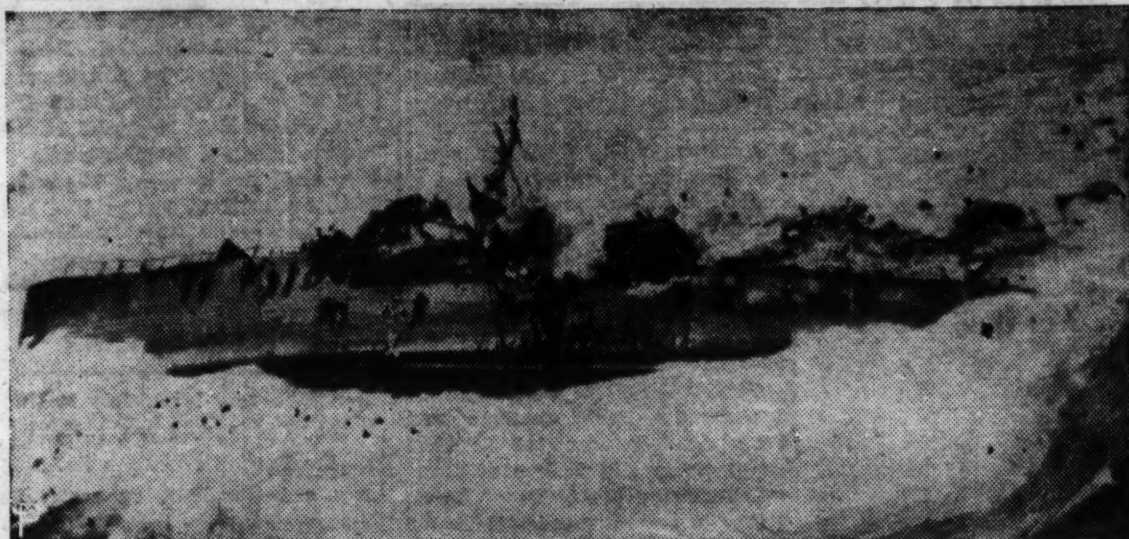
HOLLYWOOD, April 17 (UP).—A jury of 11 women and one man late today found that 55-year-old Charlie Chaplin is the father of 18-month-old Carol Ann Barry, daughter of Joan Barry, his former drama pupil.

Allies Destroy 327 More Nazi Planes

LONDON, April 17 (UP).—Allied fliers destroyed 327 more German planes today, bringing the two-day slaughter of the Luftwaffe to at least 1,345 planes demolished and hundreds damaged. Pilots complained they had difficulty finding targets on German airfields.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, April 18, 1945



The crew of a Japanese-escort vessel clings to its sides as the ship keels over after being bombed by U.S. Fifth Air Force planes off the China coast. [Other photos on page 1.]

The Veteran Commander

GERMANY HAS BEEN SLICED

THE fact that an American jeep can now drive from the border of Luxembourg to the border of Czechoslovakia shows conclusively that Germany as a state has been cut in two.

Gen. Patton's Third Army has captured Plauen and Hof which lie at the very tip of the protuberance of Czech territory centering around the towns of Ash and Heb (formerly Eger where the Germans started the famous German minority insurrections in the days of Munich). This protuberance looks like the distorted prow of a ship which seems to be plowing its way through Germany in a westward direction. The sides of the ship are formed by the Erz Gebirge and the Bohemer Wald. In front of the prow, like sea-foam, the wooded and rugged Fichtel Gebirge churn around the bow of Czechoslovakia.

Patton's great wedge looked like a ship plowing eastward. Now this ship has collided with the stationary ship of Czechoslovakia and Germany has been split by the impact.

To the north of the point of impact Patton's troops are lapping the ship's starboard side. They have captured Plauen, are almost in Chemnitz and are approaching Dresden. Leipzig is virtually if not totally under siege by the First Army which is advancing to the Oder to take its place with the Ninth in the siege arc west of the Berlin fortified area, from Wittenberg to Torgau. (In this connection it is interesting to note that the position and role of the "mysterious" American 15th Army has not been disclosed yet. Our typewriter itches for a guess, but we will desist.)

Along the Elbe our troops have established and are maintaining a number of bridgeheads, but no important advances in the direction of Berlin have been officially announced. As we pointed out before, the assault on the Berlin fortified area will probably be a joint operation between elements of the British Second Army, the U.S. Ninth and First, elements of the Third and the forces of the three Soviet Marshals—Zhukov, Konev and Rokossovsky. The periphery of the Berlin fortified area, as we see it, is about 300 miles.

It would seem that this time the Soviet offensive on the Oder-Neisse line has been resumed, although we have nothing more official than Hitler's order of the day and a radio speech by historian Eugene Tarle from Moscow to bear out the fact. It does look like the proper time for such a resumption; the emergence of Western Allied troops on the Elbe on a broad front should be the signal for a Zhukov-Konev attack on the Oder-Neisse. True, our troops are not yet on the Elbe on a broad front and the enemy still holds a much larger part of the west bank between Wittenberg and Dresden than we do, but then again the Russians might have jumped the gun (by prearrangement with Eisenhower, of course).

The Germans are pocketed in Holland and have flooded that lovely country.

The Ruhr pocket has been sliced and reduced to a fraction. It has yielded close to 200,000 captives.

The Harz Mountains have been surrounded and Kesselring is reported sitting atop Mt. Brocken, of Witches Sabbath fame.

Our Seventh is entering Nuernberg and has thus moved to within about 200 miles of Tolbukhin advancing up the Danube.

Marshal Malinovsky is nearing Brno and has reached the battlefield of Austerlitz. To continue the simile as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, Malinovsky is amidship while Patton has bumped into the bow.

Allied troops in Italy are forging a siege arc around Bologna and are about to erupt from the Appennines into the Po Valley near Modena, thus threatening to cut the Piacenza-Modena-Bologna railroad and highway.

JAPAN shudders under incessant Superfortress attacks, with 27 square miles of Tokyo reported burned out.

There were no changes on Okinawa, but our fliers destroyed almost 400 enemy planes in the area of Kyushu and Ryukyus.

Taungup, last Japanese coastal supply base in the Arakan area of Burma, was captured by British and Indian troops.

Churchill Weeps at FDR Services

LONDON, April 17 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the late President Roosevelt was the "greatest American friend" Britain had ever known and a "champion of freedom" who had raised the United States to heights never attained by any nation in history.

Churchill's tribute came a few hours after he had gathered with King George, Queen Elizabeth,

members of the cabinet and Parliament for a memorial service in war-scarred St. Paul's Cathedral. Once during the service the Prime Minister wept, but quickly recovered.

"I felt the utmost confidence in his upright, inspiring character and his outlook and personal regard—an affection, I must say, beyond my power to express today," he said.

"Not one man in 10,000,000 strick-

en and crippled as he was would have attempted to have plunged into a life of physical and mental exertion and of hard, ceaseless political controversy.

"As the saying goes, he died in harness, and, we may well say, in battle harness, like his soldiers, sailors and airmen who died side by side with ours and are carrying out their tasks to the end all over the world."

